

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the researcher review several theories and knowledge related to the topic of this research; that are code switching, types of code-switching, recent study, English language in Indonesia, English language in Thai and vlog. The writer quotes some theory of several experts in code-switching and also gives some review about sociolinguistics at first as a superior subject of code-switching.

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistic is the study of the relationship between language and society. Society is group of people who are in the same purpose or living in the same place. Having language for communication in the society is really essential. It shows what people think, what people need and other. Behind the society and language, there are some relation and factor in its which each society has different for example meaning of words, structure, the use of language and others. We can say that the language and society are not independent. The definition of language includes in it a reference to society (Wardhaugh, 2006). Coupland and Jaworski (1997) also claim that language itself is a form of social action which speaking and writing are the achievement of purposes that are defined socially and culturally.

In this case, sociolinguistic is a science of language which learn deeply in the use of language occurred in realistic situation or society. In each society have

some differences in culture, systematic thinking, believe and other. So, they may use language differently that based on where they grew up from and what kind of society they live in.

Sociolinguistics field studies on the aspects influence the use of language in different social context. It has many aspects to discuss. This research focuses and studies on code-switching which nowadays has become a trend or style of speaking in society.

## **2.2 Code**

In sociolinguistics, the term of “code” refers to language or any kind of system that two or more people use to communicate. The term of code is neutral, thus it is actually useful for people in communication. The terms are as dialect, language, style, standard language, pidgin, and creole. It can be used for system, used by a single person or when someone devices a private code to keep certain secrets (Wardhaugh, 2006).

This study emphasized the phenomenon of code- switching which the speaker switching between two or more different codes in the speech or conversation. This case chose to analyze the using different languages in bilingual and multilingual speaker.

## **2.3 Code-switching (CS)**

### 2.3.1 Definition of Code-switching

Basically, people in this modern society have capability of speaking many languages. They use languages to communicate with others which are from different countries. For a person who be able to speak two varieties of language fluently is called “bilingual”. Besides that, a person who masters more than two varieties of languages is called “multilingual”. Basnight-brown and Altarriba (2016) reveal that bilinguals are capable of using their both languages at the same time. Nevertheless, the activation of one language is either stimulated more than another and that language not in use must be restricted to some degree. There are many arguments about definition of code-switching that were given by different researchers. Here, the writer picked up two of them in order to provide the understanding in code-switching.

According to Gross (as cited in Fielding, 2015), code-switching is a circumstances of interaction where bilinguals shift back and forth between languages by subconsciously. It can occur within the same utterance or the switch may occur in district sections of interaction. Another argument, Nilep (2006) stated that code-switching is a habit of social gathering in discourse to signal changes in context by applying alternate grammatical systems or words or codes. Furthermore, many scholars regard that code-switching occurrence as commonly habit used in bilingual and multilingual speaker (Sumra, 2017).

To sum, code-switching is the alternation of two or more languages in a conversation or speech of bi- or multilingual people, which the shifting of language can be in words, grammatical level or sentence parts.

### 2.3.2 Types of Code-Switching

Code-switching switch back and forth between two or more languages. It sounds simple, but it consists of several rules in the way to switch the languages. There are several linguistics experts mentioned the theories in their research as well.

2.3.2.1 Theory of Blom and Gumperz (1972) they indicated that the alternating codes among people can be patterned and predictable. They provided a typological framework that there are two types of code-switching: situational and metaphorical (Heeti & Abdely, 2016).

#### 1. Situational code-switching

It occurs when the language changes according to the circumstances surrounding by obligation or other effects. According to Blom and Gumperz (as cited in Koziol, 2000), in mind of a speaker, a certain language is related to certain social roles and situations. The example of obligation case in using code-switching is that teachers deliver formal lectures in the standard dialect, but if they want to open discussion, they will change to the local dialect.

Herk (2012) explains that is bilinguals sometime decide to use only one of their languages which is appropriate for a specific situation. For example, the use of English in workplace, or to talk in work related topics and the use of speaker's native language among friends and family.

#### 2. Metaphorical code-switching

Blom and Gumperz (as cited in Abdul-zahra, 2010) declares the metaphorical code-switching is a variety of languages normally used only in one kind of situation.

It was used different languages because the topic is sort which would commonly arise in the first language and it is motivated by changes in topic rather than the social situation.

2.3.2.2 Theory of Poplack (1980). The theory consisting of three types that are: tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. The detail of each type were stated below;

#### 1. Tag switching

Tag switching is the insertion of a tag phrase from one language into an utterance from another language which constitutes a switch, and given the tags are monolingual utterance without syntactic rules. Heeti and Abdely (2016) stated the tag-switching is the easiest type because it contains minimal syntactic restriction. The tags include interjections, idiomatic expressions and fillers. The common English tags are “you know”, “I mean” and “right”.

The example of tag switching:

- **Indonesia- English** (Yusuf and Fata, 2018)
- “Well?” **Dinda masih menunggu jawaban**  
[ Well Dinda is still waiting for an answer].

#### 2. Inter-sentential switching

Inter- sentential switching involves occurrence shifting at sentential boundaries where one clause or sentence is in one language and another clause or sentence is in other languages. Heeti and Abdely (2016) state that when inter-sentential switching takes place within the same sentence or between speaker turn,

a speaker is able to follow the rules of the both languages. In short, a speaker requires fluency in both languages.

The example of inter-sentential switching;

- **Malay-English** (Heeti and Abdely, 2016)
- **Itula. Mama dah agak dah. Adik ni demam ni.** Pity you. Your voice also different already.  
[That !! . I've thought it. You are having a fever. Pity you. Your voice sounds different].

### 3. Intra-sentential switching

Intra-sentential switching concerns language alternation that occurs within a sentence or a clause boundary. According to Heeti and Abdely (2016), intra-sentential is likely the most complex types of code-switching because it can emerge at clausal, sentential or word level.

For example of intra-sentential switching:

- **French-English** (Basnight-brown and Altarriba, 2016)
- **“Dame una hamburguesa sin lettuce por favor ?”**  
[give me a hamburger without lettuce please?].

At the end, the theory of Poplack is used in order to consider and find out the result in this research because it consists of three types which are more comfortable for the research to identify and more comprehensive to find the data. Moreover, this theory is frequently used to identify code-switching occurrence in many previous researches.

## **2.4 Code-switching and Code-mixing**

Currently, there are many researchers conducted about code-switching and code-mixing. It might be confusing the readers with two similarities terms. In this occasion, the writer has reveal some information about these two terms. Thomason (as cited in Ruanglertsilp, 2018) determines that code-switching as inter-sentential switching namely it switches from one language to another at a sentence boundary. While, code-mixing is associated with intra-sentential switching namely the switching between languages emerge within a single sentence. Moreover, Bokamba (as cited in Al-azzawi, Saadoon, & Mahdi, 2017) code-switching is the mixing of words, phrases and sentences of two different grammatical systems onto sentence limits within the same utterance, meanwhile code-mixing is the installing of different linguistic units like affixes, words clauses and phrases from the mutual conversation where the interlocutor understand the meaning.

## **2.5 Recent Study**

Before this research conducted, researcher have studied and explored previous research about code-switching. Here, the researcher took two previous researches, which are about code-switching.

Firstly, the study is about code-switching that used by Thai student at UMM in Facebook and Instagram. This study was done by Cheha (2017). It diagnosed the kind of code-switching in Facebook and Instagram and the reason of using code-switching. The result showed that Thai student in UMM use all three types of code-switching and for the type that often use in Facebook's and Instagram's caption is

Intra sentential. For the reason, there are four reasons that based on Hoffman's theory; 1. To communicate only people they belong to, 2. To soften, 3. Because of real lexical need and 4. Intention of clarifying the speech content to interlocutor.

Secondly, the study done by Qurniawanti (2018) that is about an analysis of code-switching in Instagram caption that used by ELED students in UMM. This study also found the types of code-switching that were used by ELED students and the reason of using it. The results of her research showed that there are two types of code-switching were used by ELED student; intra sentential and inter sentential. The most appeared one is intra sentential. For reason of using code-switching, Qurniawanti found one reason from Hoffman's theory that is talking about particular topic and four reason from Matt's theory; 1. Lack of register, 2. To emphasize a point, 3. Habitual experience and 4. To attract attention.

From the previous research, it can be noticed that they explored the types of code-switching and the reason of using it in Facebook and Instagram which are in written form. While, in this research diagnosed only types of CS in Vlog ,which is in speaking skill, that the way of using code-switching is more natural and clearly. This research also explored two nationalities; Thai and Indonesian. While, the recent researches that I mentioned before analyzed only one nationality.

## **2.6 English language in Indonesia**

In 1945, Indonesia declares its independence and Indonesian language was formally informed the national language. English language in Indonesia used as a



foreign language. As results of globalization and modernization, Indonesia has put English as one of compulsory subjects in every school, from kindergarten to university (Pratika, 2016). Although 2013 curriculum, which is the newest curriculum used in Indonesia, has removed English from a compulsory subject in elementary school, English becomes an important subject in National Examination in Indonesia since junior high school. Additionally, it is commonly used to assess student enter to higher education (Reswari, 2018).

As a multilingual country, Indonesian people normally switch a language onto another language in conversation. For example, to behave shifting language from the mother tongue like Javanese language into Indonesian, which is the national language of Indonesia. Also, nowadays Indonesian youths frequently switch languages between English and Indonesian in their conversation especially, people who live in cities. But, this occurrence can be found also in media like literature, movies and songs (Yusuf and Fata, 2018).

## **2.7 English language in Thailand**

In Thailand, English is the foreign language because the official language of Thailand is Thai language. People use Thai for communication in common. Since English is a lingua franca and widely use to communicate and understand among people in various counties, English becomes one of the basic skills for the learners since they were in primary school until higher education in Thailand (Prasongporn, 2018). English education is the most essential policies from the Ministry of

Education to make Thai people ready for the change and bring prosperity and economic growth (Sangprem, 2015).

Nowadays, English has gained an important role in many field such as business, education, and travelling. Relevantly, Hiranburana (2017) recognized English has obtained an important role as an intermediary required for professional advancement. The use of English in Thailand was evidently seen on media. Kannaovakun and Gunther (as cited in Ruanglertsilp, 2018) said that the use of code-switching and code-mixing are popular in Thai media which appeared on Thai television, talk show, game shows and Thai drama. A study by Ruanglertsilp (2018) revealed that a Thai reality television show presents the use Thai and English language in the show. The Thai reality television show names *The Face Thailand*. It was analyzed because the reality show has the famous national coaches who are actor/actress, supermodels and fashion designer. Although the stars are Thai, They all frequently use English and be on the international circumstance. However, they are Thai. One of the example of the code-switching from the show is “ อาชีพของเราที่มี value เยอะอยู่ ” (Ar-cheap khong rau kho mee value ye yu) means ‘our profession has a great value’.

## 2.8 Vlog

Vlog is the media that developed from blog. It features mostly video rather than text or images. With rapid development of technology, new generation people favor media that show as real as possible and be an entertainment together with

giving information. The vlog site that users can upload, tag and share video clips to make them know to the world is YouTube(Gao et al., 2010). In modern era, vlogging has become the next new media supplementary continue from blogging, which was blown up passion by social media user in internet community(Gao et al., 2010).

Vlog is a community gathering people from around the world in order to share identity, knowledge and learn new things. The followers can directly observe the use of language, the habits or cultures as much as possible. So, the vlogs or online videos are one of sources to learn a language. Brook (2011) says the videos may be used to motivate in language learning activities with focusing on specific skills, concepts or even cultural aspects. Currently, people try to find many way to learn English language. Online video is the best choice to learn language for free and everyone can access to it even in their home.